



# INDIANA STATE POLICE LABORATORY DIVISION

## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE BULLETIN

### **SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Indiana State Police (ISP) Forensic Document Unit (FDU) is located at the Indianapolis Regional Laboratory (IRL). The FDU accepts documentary evidence for examination from criminal justice agencies pursuant to a criminal investigation. Non-criminal matters involving governmental entities may be accepted with written approval from the Superintendent of the Indiana State Police. Generally, cases from agencies with comparable laboratory services will not be accepted.

All customers are encouraged to call the FDU at 317.921.5300 or 866.855.2840 with questions. It is always best practice to contact the FDU with questions **prior to submission**, especially if there are questions regarding collection of handwriting exemplars, packaging, and submission. Customers can also make an appointment with a member of the FDU to discuss a case prior to submission. This is strongly recommended for complex or large volume cases.

The FDU must be informed as soon as possible if a case is an immediate public safety threat or if a court date has been assigned. The FDU needs a minimum of 30 days notice to work cases with court dates; more time may be needed depending on the volume of the case.

## TYPES OF EXAMINATIONS

The FDU provides an extensive range of examinations and comparisons in order to answer questions about the authorship, authenticity, and background of documentary evidence.

Standards for forensic examinations are samples whose origin is known, or authenticated, which are collected for comparison in a case. In document examinations, standards can be collected from subjects in handwriting cases. There are two types of standards (known writing) that should be collected from a subject: **non-request** known writing and **request** known writing. Standards can also be collected from office equipment, such as photocopiers, fax machines, printers, and stamps.

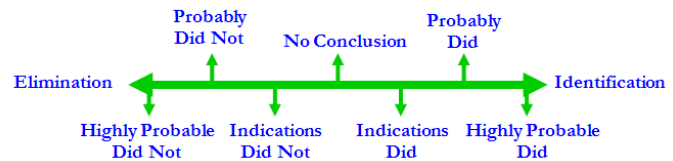
## HANDWRITING, HAND PRINTING AND SIGNATURES

Questioned handwriting (cursive), hand printing, and signatures are compared to known writing to determine whether or not an individual was the writer.

The Certificate of Analysis will include one of nine opinions and its corresponding definition.

## **RANGE OF HANDWRITING OPINIONS**

Definitive opinions include identification or elimination of the writer. These opinions are reached when there is a sufficient quantity and quality of both questioned and known writing.



However if limitations exist in an examination, a qualified opinion is appropriate. Qualified opinions include highly probable, probable, or indications the individual was/was not the writer. Limitations may include: the submission of non-original documents; insufficient quantity of writing to demonstrate the natural variation of a writer; limited individualizing characteristics; evidence of unnatural writing; incomparable writing styles; lack of sufficient repetitions or absent characteristics; or non-contemporaneous writing.

**Generally, limitations of examinations may be avoided with the submission of the original evidence and the collection of sufficient known writing from the subjects involved in a case.**

The opinion “no conclusion” is rendered when there are significant limitations present that hinder the analysis.

## INDENTED IMPRESSIONS

Indented impressions, generally, are impressions left on a document which has been in contact with another document during the writing process, such as when writing in a checkbook, notebook, or on stacks of paper. Indented impressions may be visualized with side lighting or developed by using an electrostatic detection device (EDD).

The process of using the EDD to develop indented impressions results in the production of an EDD lift, which preserves the indented impressions. If legible indented impressions develop on the lifts, a decipherment will be included in the Certificate of Analysis. The EDD lifts are returned to the customer as an item of evidence.

Case examples: Probative indented impressions might include impressions of the writing from a robbery note left at the bank developing on a notebook recovered from the suspect's car or impressions of a name and phone number on an anonymous kidnapping note.

## PHYSICAL MATCH

Physical match examinations can be performed to determine if torn, cut, or shredded documents were at one time physically connected to form a larger piece of paper. Physical match examinations of materials other than paper (such as tape, glass, headlights, and paint) should be submitted to the ISP Microanalysis Unit.

Case examples: This type of examination may associate a threatening letter to the stub left behind in the notebook at a residence or associate the postage stamps on the envelope used to mail anonymous letters back to the postage stamp booklet recovered in the investigation.

## INKS AND WRITING INSTRUMENTS

Inks can be examined to classify the type of writing instrument used and determine if multiple writing instruments were used to produce the writing on the same document. Additionally, entries that have been obliterated or are not decipherable because of fading, burning, liquid exposure, overwriting, correction liquid/tape, erasure, or other means can often be recovered and deciphered.

Case examples: This type of examination may be relevant if a check, receipt, or log is suspected of being altered or an insertion may have occurred with a similar colored ink pen.

## PRINTING PROCESSES: SOURCE, AUTHENTIC OR COUNTERFEIT

Printed documents can be produced by many different types of devices including ink jet, toner, laser, dot-matrix, fax machine, multi-function machines, typewriters, or produced commercially.

In these examinations, it may be possible to classify the type of printing process/device used, which might aid in the search for a source and/or associate these documents back to a printing device or other documents produced from the same source. This association can be made if there are enough identifying features on the questioned and known documents/device and the known documents were collected contemporaneously. In these cases, the printing device should be collected and submitted for comparison purposes.

When collecting evidence regarding typewritten documents, it is important to know that the machine, typing element, ribbon, and/or correction ribbon can all be important. Therefore, the typewriter and all of the materials associated with it should be collected from the scene.

Case example: The comparison of questioned financial, identification, or other authorized documents to genuinely produced documents from the issuing authority can be conducted to determine authenticity. Additionally, printing process defects within a form or envelope may be associated to a batch of forms or envelopes which were produced at the same time (source).

## ALTERATIONS

An alteration to a document may be the addition, deletion, or substitution of writing, printing, and/or pages. The evidence of alterations could occur throughout a document so the examination is multi-faceted, possibly including a detailed examination of the printing process, typography, staple holes, paper, and/or indented impressions.

## CHARRED AND LIQUID-SOAKED DOCUMENTS

Documents that have been blackened by fire or faded through exposure to liquid or chemicals can be preserved from further degradation and an attempt can be made to decipher any written or printed material that was originally on the documents.

## **MECHANICAL IMPRESSIONS**

Impressions left on documents from checkwriters, dry seals (notary seals), or rubber stamps can be examined to determine whether or not the impressions are from a common source, genuine, or created by a purported device.

## **SEQUENCING AND DATING**

Determining how and when a document was produced could corroborate or refute the story of events presented in a case. Watermarks could help determine the production date and/or manufacturer of the paper. Printing processes, fonts, or typestyles may be classified and researched to determine when they were first commercially available. Inks, printed material, and folds may be examined microscopically to determine the sequence of preparation.

## **EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED**

The FDU does not conduct chemical examination of inks, printed material, or paper. The FDU may be able to assist the customer in locating a laboratory that conducts these destructive examinations, when appropriate. The FDU also does not examine United States currency. Currency examinations should be sent to the United States Secret Service.

## **EXAMINATION OF COPIES**

The submission of original documentary evidence is preferable over the submission of reproduction copies. The customer should make every effort to locate the original evidence.

However, the inability to obtain original evidence should not prevent the submission of copies for examination. The FDU will examine the best evidence available. A first generation copy or an original scan (whichever was collected) is the best evidence when the original is not available. It should be noted that certain examinations can only be conducted with original documents, such as indented impression, ink, and printing process examinations.

## **ROBBERY NOTE REFERENCE COLLECTION**

The FDU robbery note reference collection contains images of robbery notes encountered in casework. The Indianapolis – Marion County Forensic Services Agency (IMCFSA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) also maintain robbery note reference collections. With permission from the customer, a submitted robbery note is compared to the FDU, IMCFSA, and the FBI collections to see if they contain any similar notes. Associations have been made linking robbery notes from different cases to each other and/or to a suspect.

**All** robbery notes should be submitted to the FDU whether they are from a robbery of a bank, pharmacy, or any other type of establishment to be added to the collection. Even without a suspect, various examinations can be conducted on the note which might provide an investigative lead. An example of this is a phone number developing as indented writing impressions on the note. If a suspect develops at a later date, a handwriting examination may also be conducted with the submission of comparable known writing from the subject.

Furthermore, robbery notes should be submitted even when a conviction has occurred, as it may be possible to link the solved robbery with an unsolved case.

## **EVIDENCE PRESERVATION, HANDLING, AND PACKAGING**

Every effort should be made to preserve documentary evidence in the same condition as it was collected. It is also strongly advised to treat all questioned documents as though they were being protected for future latent print and DNA processing.

The evidence shall not be folded, torn, stamped, hole-punched, stapled, marked or touched unnecessarily, and protected from the addition of indented impressions. Furthermore, no additional writing should be added to the evidence, such as highlighting, circling, or underlining the questioned entries. If making a copy of the evidence for record keeping purposes, the documents should not be fed through the automatic document feeder on a photocopier. The automatic document feeder may tear the documents and add indented impressions. Copies should be made using the glass platen.

Evidence containers should be marked for identification **BEFORE** the documentary evidence is placed inside to avoid the addition of indented impressions. Documentary evidence should be placed in **paper** envelopes, bags, or cardboard boxes. The seals should be initialed with a felt tip marker, not a regular pen. At no time should documentary evidence be beneath something on which writing can occur, such as on a desk or attached to a clipboard at a scene. This will add indented impressions to the documents. Evidence that is produced from a typewriter or is a reproduction copy, such as photocopy, fax, or photograph, **shall not** be submitted in a plastic bag. The printed areas may adhere to the plastic surface of the bag, degrading the microscopic detail of the printed material.

Evidence should be packaged in a size appropriate container, which is a paper envelope larger than the document itself. Documents that have been folded or crammed into an envelope may be cut or torn when the container is reopened. Therefore, a standard 8 1/2" x 11" document should be packaged in a 9" x 12" or 10" x 13" paper envelope.

Biological hazard sticker should be affixed to the evidence container of documents that are believed to contain biological material. If the evidence is damp or wet, it should be dried before packaging.

Each questioned item of evidence must be packaged individually in separate envelopes. Known writing from one subject should be packaged in two envelopes: one containing request, known writing and one containing non-request known writing. All of the known standards collected from one device can be packaged in one envelope. **Questioned and known items should NOT be packaged in the same container. Known writing from different subjects should NOT be packaged in the same container.**

If the questioned document is a non-removable surface, such as a door or wall, images can be taken of the writing and these images submitted for examination. Images should be captured perpendicular to the writing and with a scale, if possible. Overall, midrange, and close up images should be captured. Overall images should include the entire entry. Mid-range images should include a few words, and close images should consist of a word or a few letters. The images should be reviewed prior to the questioned entry being painted over or removed from the surface. The actual images can be burned onto a disc and the disc submitted as the item of evidence.

When unusual circumstances are encountered, such as charred documents, water/liquid soaked documents, or large volume cases, contact the FDU for assistance.

## **EVIDENCE SUBMISSION**

Documentary evidence is accepted in person at the four ISP Regional Laboratories. ISP personnel may submit evidence at their local districts. The evidence is then transported to the IRL for examination and then back to the laboratory or district in which the submission occurred.

Evidence may also be submitted by U.S. certified mail or from a commercial delivery service with traceable shipping, such as UPS and FedEx. The evidence must be in an outer mailing container and properly packaged. If not, the evidence may be returned without examination. The mailing address is: Indiana State Police, Indianapolis Regional Laboratory, 550 West 16th Street, Suite C, Indianapolis, IN 46202-2203.

Evidence shall be submitted with the Indiana State Police Request for Laboratory Examination Form. This form and PEB 20: Evidence Packaging and Submission Guidelines (containing more detailed information on packaging and submission) is available on the Indiana State Police Laboratory website (<http://www.in.gov/isp/labs/index.htm>) under Evidence Protocols/Forms.

The Request for Laboratory Examination Form should include the following:

- Investigator contact information, including phone number and email if possible.
- If there is an upcoming court date.
- The item descriptions should state if the documents are original or reproduction copies and which items are in question and which are known materials. Do not use terms such as “forged”, “counterfeit”, etc. in the item descriptions.
- The type of examination(s) being requested and which questioned items should be compared to which known materials.
- If relevant, permission to request additional known writing from the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicle (BMV). This request will also require identifying information of the subjects including full name, last known address, date of birth, and social security number or driver’s license number.
- If a case contains envelopes, notebooks, notepads, or journals, consider including permission to cut open or disassemble these items for examination purposes.
- If a case contains a robbery note, consider including permission to add images to the ISP FDU robbery note reference collection and to disseminate images to IMCFSA and the FBI for a search of their robbery note reference collections.

Other case information is not necessary. Unnecessary information may include detailed facts about the case; the severity of the crime; and witness statements. If additional information about the evidence or the subjects is needed, the FDU will request the information.

Please note that the lack of a suspect should not deter the submission of a questioned document to the FDU. For example, an indented impression examination can be conducted, and images of the writing on an anonymous letter and envelope can be captured prior to being submitted for latent prints and DNA examinations. Furthermore, the handwriting is preserved through images for future use, should a suspect develop.

## **MULTIPLE DISCIPLINE EXAMINATIONS**

It is highly recommended that documentary evidence be submitted to the FDU for examination prior to being examined for latent prints or DNA. Certain evidence may be destroyed if the document is treated for latent prints or examined for biological substances before a document examination is performed. Additionally, evidence technicians, crime scene investigators, and detectives should not process a document for latent prints in any way before submission. High resolution scans (1200 dpi) of the front and reverse of each document should be obtained if processing is unavoidable. The document and images on a disc would then be submitted as two items.

## **OBTAINING KNOWN WRITING**

Obtaining a sufficient quantity and quality of known writing (also called handwriting exemplars or standards) from a subject is one of the most important aspects of the investigation process for document cases.

Known writing is considered non-testimonial evidence and can be collected voluntarily or by a court order. The verbiage in the court order regarding the collection of request known writing should be similar to the following: "... is ordered to execute exemplars of his/her natural handwriting and hand printing in a form and manner as directed by agents for the State of Indiana." The court order should not specifically state who will be collecting the writing; how much writing will be collected; and in what time frame. This type of information cannot be predetermined. The court order can also request that the individual submit non-request known writing to the investigator. Additional information about court orders can be obtained by contacting the FDU.

The two types of known writing are **non-request** known writing and **request** known writing. Non-request known writing is writing an individual produces during the normal course of business and through personal correspondence and is collected during the course of the investigation. Request known writing is collected from a subject, typically, in front of an investigating officer, which includes the ISP Handwriting Exemplar Form (at the end of this bulletin) and supplemental pages of writing. It is highly recommended to collect and submit both types of known writing from each subject.

Examples of non-request known writing include: writing from an individual's place of employment; applications for jobs or dwellings; banking records; letters and cards written to family and friends; diaries or journals; school work; voluntary statements; or Department of Corrections files. This type of writing must be verified as being from the subject and it must be admissible in court. Contact the FDU for additional sources of non-request known writing.

Authorship of **ALL** standards submitted in a questioned document case **MUST** be verifiable. The investigator will be called to testify in court for this purpose.

## **DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING REQUEST KNOWN WRITING**

Attached to this bulletin is the ISP Handwriting Exemplar Form consisting of six pages, labeled QD1 – QD6. This form and supplemental pages of writing should be collected from each subject in a handwriting case. The supplemental pages should focus on replicating the questioned document as closely as possible. The same words, formatting, and writing situation is recommended.

When obtaining request known writing from a subject the guidelines below should be followed:

1. The ISP Handwriting Exemplar Form should be completed in its entirety.
  - The check samples on QD2 and the lines on QD3 and QD6 shall be completed by dictating the exact wording in question to the writer with instructions to hand print or handwrite (as appears on the questioned documents).
  - If there are no checks in question, words and numerals from the documents in question should be dictated for writing on the checks on QD2.

2. The ISP Handwriting Exemplar Form should be supplemented with the completion of additional pages of writing that are similar to the type of document in question. The supplemental pages should reproduce the original conditions of the questioned document as nearly as possible, including:

- Verbiage (exact wording) of the writing.
- Style of writing. Handwriting (cursive) exemplars are needed to be compared to cursive style writing in question. Hand printed exemplars are needed to be compared to hand printing in question.
- Size and type of paper and writing area constraints, such as lined verses unlined or using a standardized form.
- Type of writing instrument. If the type of writing instrument cannot be determined, a black medium ballpoint pen is preferred.

3. The subject **and** individual conducting the session should initial/sign and date each page of writing. The start and finish time should also be recorded on each page of writing.

4. The exact quantity of supplemental pages of writing varies depending on the nature of the case. However, the following are suggestions:

- For signature cases, at least 15 – 25 repetitions of each questioned signature(s) should be collected on SEPARATE SHEETS OF PAPER.
- For checks or forms, at least 10 repetitions of each questioned check or form should be collected on similar, separate checks/forms.
- For extended writing, at least 3 repetitions of the extended writing should be collected.

5. Recording the exemplar session on video and taking notes is recommended. Notes should include any conditions or factors that may have affected the writing process and if the subject appeared to be writing naturally or unnaturally.

6. The collection of additional writing should be considered. This includes non-request writing from each subject involved and the collection of known writing from the "victim".

Here are a few extra helpful hints for the exemplar session:

**DO:**

- Make the writer comfortable, give breaks, and change writing instruments as needed.
- Dictate (read aloud) the passage/text in question to the writer.
- Collect writing that is comparable to the questioned items – for example, if the questioned document is printed with numerals, have the writer print the text and numerals in question.
- Collect at least the minimum recommendations of writing, as listed above.
- It may become necessary to direct the subject to use upper case letters, all hand printing, etc. as the exemplar session progresses.
- It is also recommended that writing from both the left and right hand be collected.

**DO NOT:**

- Do NOT use only the ISP Handwriting Exemplar form, the specific text in question needs to be collected on supplemental pages.
- Do NOT allow the writer to see the questioned material or pages of writing just completed. Use separate sheets of paper for each sample and immediately collect/remove the sample from view when finished.
- Do NOT provide models/demonstrations on how to write letter formations, dictate misspellings, arrangement of dates, abbreviations, etc. If asked, tell the writer to "do your best".
- Do NOT allow a writer to continue with block printing, unnatural writing, or to obliterate writing. Ask them to move on or please write naturally. See recommendations for dealing with disguise below.



## DISGUISE: DETECTION AND PREVENTION

The presence of unnatural writing as a limitation, in either questioned or known writing, does occur. There are typically four types of unnatural writing encountered: disguise, distortion, simulations, and tracings. Disguised writing is when an individual deliberately alters their writing by attempting to change habits to avoid identification.

It is possible that a subject will attempt to disguise his/her writing during the exemplar session. The following are indicators of disguise:

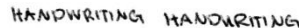
- Writes slowly and carefully, illegibly, very large or very small; with an awkward slant.
- Holds the writing instrument in an odd manner.
- Places the paper at an extreme angle.
- The writer appears to be concentrating on how to write and not what should be written.
- The act of writing appears labored and contains features such as heavy pressure, blunt beginning/endings of letters, or tremor.

The following are examples of disguised writing:


### Stick Printing



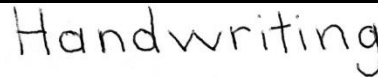
### Microprinting



### Block Printing



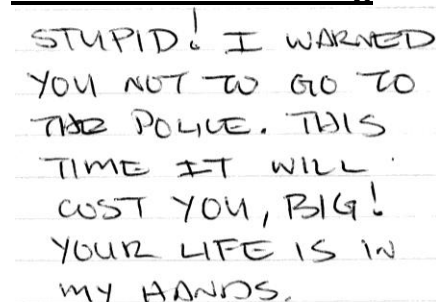
### Reverting to Copybook Style of Writing



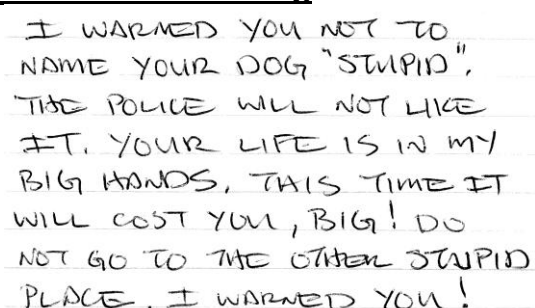
The following are tips on how to discourage disguise in the exemplar session:

- Dictate at a pace which does not allow the subject to concentrate on the act of writing.
- Watch the subject at all times and take notes.
- Have the subject write with the other hand.
- Take breaks and remove all writing produced.
- Have subject write/sign numerous times (25 or more signatures or multiple pages of extended writing). The longer an individual is writing the less likely they are to maintain the disguise. Obtain samples of writing until it is believed normal writing has been produced, but it may be necessary to return on another day.
- Change an element of the writing situation, such as having the writer stand and write; write with the paper in his/her lap; change the forms or style of writing the individual is producing.
- Often times, rearranging the original order of the writing may be helpful. This is also helpful when the content of the writing is emotional for the subject. For example:

### The Questioned Writing



### The Dictated Writing



The other types of unnatural writing that may be encountered are distortion, simulations, and tracings. Distorted writing does not appear to be, but may be natural due to involuntary factors, such as the environment in which the writing was executed or the individual is injured, ill, or under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the execution of the writing. Distorted writing may be encountered in the questioned document or during the exemplar sessions. For example, a subject may start out with a tremor in his/her writing due to being nervous. Please note on the exemplar form any medications or injuries that may affect the individual's handwriting.

Simulated writing is prepared by someone other than the actual individual, without permission. It is executed with the knowledge of the other individual's writing habits. A model of the writing may or may not be present during the execution of the simulated writing. The simulator is attempting, often unsuccessfully, to reproduce the writing habits of the other writer while not using their own writing habits.

A tracing is created by one writer actually following the outline of another's writing (the model). A tracing is slowly executed and will appear more like a drawing. It is of probative value for the investigator to look for the model used to produce the tracing.

Additional information on unnatural writing can be obtained by contacting the FDU.

Indiana State Police Forensic Document Unit  
Handwriting Exemplar Form  
Page QD-1

Right Handed \_\_\_\_\_  
Left Handed \_\_\_\_\_

WRITE THE FOLLOWING		WRITE THE FOLLOWING	
NAME		DATE	
ADDRESS		CITY & STATE	
		ZIP CODE	
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		DATE OF BIRTH	
Albert Johnson		Robert Olsen	
Edward Youngberg		Peter Fisher	
Edwin C. Schroeder		Jack Kowlaski	
Charles Quinn		U.X. Zimmerman	
George Kelly		Elizabeth Vaughn	
Davies McIntyre		Frederick H. Panhorst	
William Brown		Lawrence Harrison	
Raymond Taylor		Kittly M. Langdon	
Thomas Novak		Georgia E. Newburg	
Andrea C. Burling		Mrs. Oliver R. Perper	
Katherine E. Dolan		Quincy S. Roberts	
Frederic A. Leedy		Michael Buzz Smith	
Lavina P. Hymans		Stancil O. Torque	
Mrs. Lyndon Jacobson		Cook F. Young, Jr.	
Ulysses T. Velez		Donald O'Connor	
Clarke Mercer		Douglas M. Buck	
Harold I. Fox, Sr.		9356 West 135 <sup>th</sup> Street	
8877 Hough Avenue, South		5944 Waltham Ave., North	
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202		Sept. 19, 2034	
July 16, 2013		November 28, 2011	
SIGNATURE OF WRITER		WITNESSED BY	DATE

TIME STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ TIME COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_

Indiana State Police Forensic Document Unit  
Handwriting Exemplar Form  
Page QD-2

Right Handed \_\_\_\_\_  
Left Handed \_\_\_\_\_

PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____ \$ _____  _____ DOLLARS   MEMO _____	DATE _____
--	------------

PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____ \$ _____  _____ DOLLARS   MEMO _____	DATE _____
--	------------

PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____ \$ _____  _____ DOLLARS   MEMO _____	DATE _____
--	------------

"PRINT" THE FOLLOWING	"WRITE" THE FOLLOWING	
the; _____ and, _____ a _____ to _____ don't! _____  of _____ in _____ I _____ it _____ stupid? _____  that: _____ was _____ up _____ be _____ minutes _____	the; _____ and, _____ a _____ to _____ don't! _____  of _____ in _____ I _____ it _____ stupid? _____  that: _____ was _____ up _____ be _____ minutes _____	
SIGNATURE OF WRITER	WITNESSED BY	DATE

TIME STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ TIME COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_

Indiana State Police Forensic Document Unit  
Handwriting Exemplar Form  
Page QD-3

Right Handed \_\_\_\_\_

Left Handed \_\_\_\_\_

SPACE BELOW PROVIDED FOR DICTATED QUESTIONED MATERIAL

Write the word and the numeral.

One, 1	_____	Two, 2	_____	Three, 3	_____
Four, 4	_____	Five, 5	_____	Six, 6	_____
Seven, 7	_____	Eight, 8	_____	Nine, 9	_____
Ten, 10	_____	Fifteen, 15	_____	Twenty, 20	_____

Write the following:

For Rent	_____	Work	_____
For Food	_____	Paid in full!	_____
No?	_____	Cash	_____
Not	_____	Hundred	_____
Nothing	_____	Thousand	_____

SIGNATURE OF WRITER

WITNESSED BY

DATE

TIME STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ TIME COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_

Indiana State Police Forensic Document Unit  
Handwriting Exemplar Form  
Page QD-4

Right Handed \_\_\_\_\_

Left Handed \_\_\_\_\_

The money in dollars which Dick Zass received from Virginia McLong was placed in her 50's auto without any trouble! It was laying covered by a slick cape & with luck would never be at 9117 East Jones Street but a pussy jumped on the seat and killed the obnoxious (?) die bomb. The fifteen dollars cash was spent on a #2 frog pencil with giggles at a grocery store in Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-3825. I've got to pay the thirteen dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$13.58) back to Mom and 75¢ back to Stephen.

\*  
P  
R  
I  
N  
T  
I  
N  
G  
\*  
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W  
R  
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T  
I  
N  
G

“PRINT” THE FOLLOWING

“PRINT” THE FOLLOWING

Fifty                      Seven                      Dollars                      And                      Thirty                      Two                      Cents                      \$57.32

One                      Hundred                      Eighty                      Nine                      Dollars                      &                      No                      Cents                      \$189.00

SIGNATURE OF WRITER

WITNESSED BY

DATE

TIME STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ TIME COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_

Indiana State Police Forensic Document Unit  
Handwriting Exemplar Form  
Page QD-5

Right Handed \_\_\_\_\_  
Left Handed \_\_\_\_\_

The money in dollars which Dick Zass received from Virginia McLong was placed in her 50's auto without any trouble! It was laying covered by a slick cape & with luck would never be at 9117 East Jones Street but a pussy jumped on the seat and killed the obnoxious (?) die bomb. The fifteen dollars cash was spent on a #2 frog pencil with giggles at a grocery store in Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-3825. I've got to pay the thirteen dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$13.58) back to Mom and 75¢ back to Stephen.

*	
P	
R	
I	
N	
T	
I	
N	
G	
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*	
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W	
R	
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T	
I	
N	
G	

"WRITE" THE FOLLOWING				"WRITE" THE FOLLOWING			
Fifty	Seven	Dollars	And	Thirty	Two	Cents	\$57.32
One	Hundred	Eighty	Nine	Dollars	&	No	Cents \$189.00
SIGNATURE OF WRITER				WITNESSED BY		DATE	

TIME STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ TIME COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_

Right Handed \_\_\_\_\_  
Left Handed \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TIME STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ TIME COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_